

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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HAMMERING SILVER.

THE enmity of the East towards silver has not disappeared with the steady enhancement for, according to every indication of the money centers, it is evident that a strong movement has been set afoot to force a depreciation by throwing on the market the silver reserves accumulated by the treasury for the purpose of securing the payment of the silver certificates. Many of those who took an active part in the final demonetization of the white metal back in 1893 are now doing their utmost to disparage the present buoyancy by encouraging the government to throw on the market the reserve stock of silver represented by 568,270,319 silver dollars. The men back of this suggestion assert the sale would help the allies, but they also admit that it would be a further step in relegating the whole currency issue to the Federal Reserve banks. The argument in favor of this movement is one that would place the country on the old green-back basis of a fiat currency without any metallic backing and protected by credits issued through the reserve banks. This is abhorrent to the advocates of sound money and is a step that would fall heaviest. In other words, the silver held by the treasury for the protection of silver certificates would be employed to break the price of silver by predipitating a sale of such magnitude that it would undermine the entire foundation of the world's finances. Treating of this matter the Boston News Bureau say the total expenditures of the United States for silver bullion, exclusive of silver coinage, has been \$464,210,263 since 1878, 570,279,610 silver dollars being minted therefrom. Allowing for seigniorage and for nine-tenths fineness on subsidiary coin, the 570,279,610 silver dollars were coined from \$434,403,546 worth of silver bullion. This would bring the average cost of the silver dollar to 76 cents for each dollar coined. On this basis the Boston writer suggests that the government could turn a neat trick by disposing of the entire holdings at the market so that the government could come to the help of the allies without loss. In other words, for the sake of helping the allies the treasury is asked to sacrifice its holdings and bring an uncalculated loss to every silver producer in the world, of which the American silver producers furnish the major part. The paper continues to bolster up its specious argument with the following predicate: "The demand for silver dollars is limited. Of 568,270,319 silver dollars outstanding December 31 last only about 65,000,000 were in circulation. The balance was held in the treasury as metal reserve for an equal amount of silver certificates, taking up 125,000 cubic feet of space needed for gold storage. Allowing for expansion in demand of about 100 per cent 450,000,000 silver dollars could easily be released and a permanent gold backing of 76 per cent or better could be given to silver certificates or other suitable paper currency of like amount. Sale of this hoard at cost, or what is equal, its export form in bullion to silver countries, especially India and China, would give a gold backing to outstanding silver certificates and better than present greenbacks or treasury reserve notes."

The same theory will serve the silver men in advocating the retention of the reserve stocks of silver for there cannot be any gain in disposing of a store which all authorities assert will yet reach a parity with gold. Any silver that may be sold to gratify the animosity of the vanquished goldbug element would deprive the people of the United States of just that amount of profit for the only object to be secured would be to break the silver market and depreciate the reserves which are held for the protection of the silver certificates which were issued to overcome the objections of the East to handling the hard money. In this case it is not the demands or the financial straits of the allies that should be considered for the government has manifested a disposition to prevent any drain of values from this country by enacting a law requiring an export license on all bullion.

SENATORS SAVE PAPER.

THE printing committee of the senate is making a great ado over the fact that it saved the country some thousands of dollars by refraining from buying news print at the top prices which prevailed three months ago when publishers were panic-stricken over the thought that the price was going to soar out of sight. The senate committee prides itself on the fact that it knew the high prices would not prevail for any length of time and therefore deferred entering into contracts until after all the big publishers had been loaded up. If this fact should be established the question might be asked why the senate printing committee did not favor the editors and publishers with some of the inside information about market conditions which they studiously reserved to themselves. These men are in their positions as trustees for the whole people and any information they may have had was rightfully the property of every taxpayer who was likely to be in the market to buy a supply of paper. The senate committee saw the frantic struggle of the publishers to lay in stock at prices which the committee apparently knew could not endure, but, with a smug contentment, the members of the committee thought it wise to play into the hands of the paper trust by not protesting against the exorbitant exactions. The inside information that was withheld from the eager buyers was that the government was going to press its suit against the trust for operating in restraint of trade. The attorney general was equipped with the information which should have become common property for the good of the country instead of being withheld until the senate was prepared to step in at an opportune moment to fill government orders. If there is any economy in the operation of the government printing office that fact has been kept sedulously from the keenest observer for it is known to anybody gifted with the most commonplace sense of scrutiny that not a single department of the government has essayed a single economic reform in the way of restricting printing or employing a cheaper quality of paper. While the government has been piling up tens of thousands of tons of literature preaching economy and impressing on private citizens the necessity for

saving every penny possible, there is not the slightest disposition at Washington to take its own medicine. The paper used by the principal publicity divisions of government is of the heaviest and most expensive quality that could be reduced in weight fully fifty per cent without impairing the value of the contents. If the senate has been guilty of effecting any saving in paper purchases it has also been guilty of using both quantity and quality with prodigal extravagance.

Billy Thompson of Chicago promises to be good. He has seen the error of his ways and realizes that the German citizens of Chicago will not stand for his nonsense in trying to place them in a false position before the country. Well might they exclaim, "Save us from our friends."

The kaiser continues to sink American ships and drown American mariners, but the balance is about to be adjusted more equitably from what we are allowed to hear of the performances of our own destroyers. They are doing excellent service.

BASEBALL GAMES

COAST LEAGUE.

At San Francisco—R. H. E.
 Salt Lake.....2 7 1
 San Francisco.....3 6 0
 Evans and Hannah; Oldham and Stevens.

At Los Angeles—R. H. E.
 Vernon.....3 9 1
 Los Angeles.....5 7 0
 Hovlik and Simon; Standeridge and Basler.

At Portland—R. H. E.
 Oakland.....1 4 1
 Portland.....6 11 1
 Krause, Kremer and Murray; Dailey and Baldwin.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	96	77	.555
Salt Lake	87	75	.537
Los Angeles	90	79	.532
Portland	80	81	.497
Oakland	81	90	.473
Vernon	70	102	.406

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(By Associated Press.)
 PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Pittsburgh and Boston broke even in a double-header, the home team taking the first 2 to 1 and Boston the second 6 to 4. In the first game Barnes held Pittsburgh to one hit up to the ninth inning. Each of the teams used three pitchers in the second game.

(By Associated Press.)
 CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—New York closed its National League season in Chicago with a 4 to 3 defeat at the hands of the locals.

BALL MAGNATES' ANNUAL POWWOW

WILL ARRANGE FOR WORLD'S SERIES GAMES NEXT MONTH.

(By Associated Press.)
 CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Baseball magnates from all parts of the country are arriving for the meeting of the national baseball commission and the major league presidents, at which the annual drafting of minor leaguers into major league company will take place.

It was unofficially announced that the first game of the world's series could not be played before Saturday, October 6, on account of the schedule of the National League running almost up to that date. The place designated for playing the opening game of the big series will be decided by the toss of a coin.

WOMEN TAKE PLACES OF MALE WINDOW WASHERS

(By Associated Press.)
 OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 20.—Sixty-eight women engaged as window washers for the Pullman company are displacing men who struck for 25 cents an hour instead of 17 to 20 cents.

MITCHEL WINS PRIMARY.

(By Associated Press.)
 NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mayor John Furroy Mitchell won the Republican mayoralty nomination by approximately 1,100 over William Bennett.

AMERICAN EXPLORER SLAIN.

(By Associated Press.)
 BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, Sept. 20.—Dr. Solless, an American scientific explorer, has been murdered in the Dutch territory of New Guinea.

R. FRED BROWN STOCK BROKER

All Southern Nevada Stocks bought and sold on San Francisco, Philadelphia Exchanges and New York Curb.

111 Main Street
 TONOPAH, NEVADA

ONLY FIVE YARDS FOR WINTER DRESS

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Paris Dress-makers' Syndicate Chamber, the association of all the chief houses, has informed the government, in answer to an official inquiry, that the length of wool cloth for dresses for the winter of 1917-18 will not exceed four and one-half meters, a little less than five yards.

The director of one of the best known houses in Paris and London, interviewed on this decision, which seems to foreshadow the continued use of short skirts and to insure the tailor-made costume as general wear, said:

"The diminution of the length of cloth used in wool costumes has really been in effect since last season. Without any general agreement, merely under the pressure of necessity, dressmakers had already restricted the amount used before the war by 25 per cent. Army needs, in America as well as France, and the diminished production in the two countries, obliged us to continue along these lines. Of course, we shall make no attempt to get round the chamber's decision by ordering cloth of greater width; we shall rather try to employ a mixture of materials, combining wool materials with silk or cotton velvet.

"The recent decision cannot affect our models for next winter's gowns, for they were ready before it was reached."

The food conservationists fixed the boarding house landlady's slogan, "Economize on food, but buy clothes."



Hartford Policies Buried in a Keg at Midnight

After the Charleston, S. C., fire, during the Civil War, policy holders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company despaired of collecting their claims. "Give me your papers," said the Hartford's local agent. "You will get your money." The document were buried in a keg at midnight. At the end of the war they were forwarded to Hartford and the claims promptly paid. You can be sure of a fair, prompt settlement if you are insured in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Southern Nevada Abstract Company, Agts

R. J. Highland, Mgr.

Standard Pipe and Screw Casing

NOW BEING REMOVED FROM ALKALI-COMBINATION PIPE LINE

10,500 ft.—4 in Standard Pipe.
 13,500 ft.—4 1/4 in. O. D. Casing.
 23,000 ft.—3 3/4 in. O. D. Casing.
 5,900 ft.—4 in. O. D. Casing.
 8,000 ft.—3 1/2 in. O. D. Casing.

All of above fully guaranteed. For information in regard to same see GEO. P. ALEXANDER, Pacific Pipe Co. Agent Goldfield Hotel Goldfield, Nev.

Get your bread directly from your baker and your bill will be only a very little one. Just now we have a first-class pastry man, who can supply you with all kinds of pastries on very short notice.

PROGRESS BAKERY
 Phone 404

SUMMER DRUDGERY GONE

By using a few electrical appliances, such as an iron, a stove, percolator or other convenient appliance, you can lighten your household work and economize on your fuel bill. Take advantage of the short evenings and use the minimum amount of electricity due you.

The Nevada-California Power Co.

THE TONOPAH BANKING CORPORATION

The Liberty Bond is Uncle Sam's Promise to Pay and He is Worth \$250,000,000,000

Directors: H. C. Brougher Hugh H. Brown W. Brougher
 Clyde A. Heller R. R. Govan John M. Gregory

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE

TONOPAH GIPSY QUEEN MINING COMPANY, Location of principal place of business and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of Assessment No. 12, levied on the 30th day of July, 1917, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No.	Cert.	Share.	Am't.
L. Alben	2843	2000	20.00	
R. B. Armstrong	1456	1000	10.00	
R. B. Armstrong	1468	1000	10.00	
Albert D. Ayres	1238	1000	10.00	
P. M. Binzel	601	1000	10.00	
M. W. Burdick	718	1000	10.00	
Martin Cafferata	755	1000	10.00	
Dauha & Co.	1561	100	1.00	
O. B. Dunham	35	1000	10.00	
C. B. Eptine	357	1000	10.00	
C. B. Eptine	3098	1000	10.00	
C. B. Eptine	3101	1000	10.00	
H. E. Eptine	1093	1000	10.00	
H. E. Eptine	2071	1000	10.00	
Charles S. Fee	2823	5000	50.00	
Finniger & Co.	3232	2242	50.00	
John W. Goodwin	3197	3214	180.00	
John W. Goodwin	3387	3290	40.00	
John W. Goodwin	3392	3242	120.00	
J. M. Gregory	3265	1000	10.00	
M. Grotynski	2149	1000	10.00	
J. E. Healey	287	1000	10.00	
J. L. Hicks	608	1000	10.00	
J. L. Hicks	936	1000	10.00	
H. B. Johnson	2509	1000	10.00	
N. Kest	1829	1000	10.00	
E. A. Lanthier	3244	1000	10.00	
H. D. McKenzie	3243	1000	10.00	
M. D. McLean	70	1000	10.00	
E. H. Norwood	3070	500	5.00	
Charles D. Olney	1919	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	1958	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2050	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2055	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2184	500	5.00	
Charles D. Olney	2197	500	5.00	
Charles D. Olney	2290	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2269	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2274	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2282	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2287	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2292	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2328	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2332	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2355	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2357	1000	10.00	
Charles D. Olney	2372	500	5.00	
Charles D. Olney	2382	1000	10.00	

Office, Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Charles D. Olney, Secretary.

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